

FLIGHT SUMMARY REPORT

Flight Number: 99-091

Calendar/Julian Date: 30 July 1999 • 181

Sensor Package: Wild Heerbrugg RC-10
Airborne Multi-angle Spectro
Radiometer (AirMISR)
MODIS Airborne Simulator (MAS)
MASTER Airborne Simulator (MASTER)

Area(s) Covered: Monterey Bay, CA

Investigator(s): Marchand, Penn State University
Conel, JPL

Aircraft #: 809

SENSOR DATA

Accession #:	05366	-----	-----	-----
Sensor ID #:	076	120	108	124
Sensor Type:	RC-10	AirMISR	MAS50	MASTER
Focal Length:	12" 304.66mm	-----	-----	-----
Film Type:	Aerochrome MS EK 2448	-----	-----	-----
Filtration:	HF3	-----	-----	-----
Spectral Band:	420-700nm	-----	-----	-----
f Stop:	11	-----	-----	-----
Shutter Speed:	1/250	-----	-----	-----
# of Frames:	113	-----	-----	-----
% Overlap:	60	-----	-----	-----
Quality:	Excellent	-----	-----	-----
Remarks:	Subtract 28 seconds for correct UTC			

Airborne Science and Applications Program

The Airborne Science Program at NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, California, operates two ER-2 high altitude aircraft in support of NASA earth science research. The ER-2s are used as readily deployable high altitude sensor platforms to collect remote sensing and in situ data on earth resources, celestial phenomena, atmospheric dynamics, and oceanic processes. Additionally, these aircraft are used for electronic sensor research and development and satellite investigative support.

The ER-2s are flown from various deployment sites in support of scientific research sponsored by NASA and other federal, state, university, and industry investigators. Data are collected from deployment sites in Kansas, Texas, Virginia, Florida, and Alaska. Cooperative international scientific projects have deployed the aircraft to sites in Great Britain, Australia, Chile, and Norway.

Photographic and digital imaging sensors are flown aboard the ER-2s in support of research objectives defined by the sponsoring investigators. High resolution mapping cameras and digital multispectral imaging sensors are utilized in a variety of configurations in the ER-2s' four pressurized experiment compartments. The following provides a description of the digital multispectral sensor(s) and camera(s) used for data collection during this flight.

Camera Systems

Various camera systems and films are used for photographic data collection. Film types include high definition color infrared, natural color, and black and white emulsions. Available photographic systems are as follows:

- Wild-Heerbrugg RC-10 metric mapping camera
 - 9 x 9 inch film format
 - 6 inch focal length lens provides area coverage of 16 x 16 nautical miles from 65,000 feet
 - 12 inch focal length lens provides area coverage of 8 x 8 nautical miles from 65,000 feet
- Hycon HR-732 large scale mapping camera
 - 9 x 18 inch film format
 - 24 inch focal length lens provides area coverage of 4 x 8 nautical miles from 65,000 feet
- IRIS II Panoramic camera
 - 4.5 x 34.7 inch film format
 - 24 inch focal length lens
 - 90 degree field of view provides area coverage of 2 x 21.4 nautical miles from 65,000 feet

Data Availability

The U.S. Geological Survey's EROS Data Center at Sioux Falls, South Dakota serves as the archive and product distribution facility for Airborne Science Program aircraft acquired photographic and digital imagery. The photographic archive consists of photography acquired by the program from 1971 to April 1996. For information regarding photography and digital data (including areas of coverage, products, and product costs) contact EROS Data Center, Customer Services, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57198 (Telephone: 605-594-6151).

As of April 1996 the EROS Data Center no longer receives an archive copy of newly acquired Airborne Science Program photography. Original photography is archived with the Airborne Sensor Facility at Ames Research Center. A user copy of the photography is provided to the principal investigators for each flight. Principal investigators are cited on the first page of their respective flight summary reports. For information regarding photography acquired from April 1996 to the present contact the Airborne Sensor Facility as follows:

Flight Documentation and Data Archive Searches

The following is the web site for flight documentation as published by the Airborne Sensor Facility at NASA Ames Research Center: <http://asapdata.arc.nasa.gov/er-2fsr.html>

Additional information regarding flight documentation to include data archive searches, data availability, sensor parameters, and areas of coverage may be obtained from the following:

Airborne Sensor Facility, MS 240-6, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000, Telephone: 650.604.6252 (FAX 4987).

MODIS Airborne Simulator

The MODIS Airborne Simulator (MAS) is a modified Daedalus multispectral scanner configured to replicate the capabilities of the Moderate-Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS), an instrument to be orbited on an EOS platform. MODIS is designed for the measurement of biological and physical processes and atmospheric temperature sounding. The MODIS Airborne Simulator records fifty 16-bit channels of multispectral data and is configured as follows:

Spectral Channel	Band center (μm)	Bandwidth (μm)	Spectral Range
1	0.4649	0.0397	0.4451-0.4848
2	0.5494	0.0417	0.5285-0.5703
3	0.6550	0.0511	0.6294-0.6805
4	0.7024	0.0415	0.6816-0.7231
5	0.7431	0.0420	0.7221-0.7641
6	0.8248	0.0427	0.8034-0.8461
7	0.8667	0.0414	0.8460-0.8874
8	0.9072	0.0409	0.8867-0.9276
9	0.9476	0.0397	0.9277-0.9674
10	1.6422	0.0519	1.6163-1.6682
11	1.6975	0.0505	1.6722-1.7228
12	1.7499	0.0506	1.7245-1.7752
13	1.8014	0.0491	1.7768-1.8259
14	1.8548	0.0489	1.8303-1.8792
15	1.9044	0.0487	1.8801-1.9288
16	1.9553	0.0483	1.9312-1.9794
17	2.0048	0.0487	1.9804-2.0291
18	2.0551	0.0484	2.0309-2.0793
19	2.1037	0.0486	2.0794-2.1280
20	2.1532	0.0483	2.1291-2.1774
21	2.2019	0.0481	2.1779-2.2259
22	2.2522	0.0486	2.2278-2.2675
23	2.3021	0.0487	2.2777-2.3265
24	2.3512	0.0476	2.3274-2.3750
25	2.4005	0.0483	2.3764-2.4246

Spectral Channel	Band center (μm)	Bandwidth (μm)	Spectral Range
26	3.1192	0.1616	3.0384-3.2000
27	3.2809	0.1486	3.2066-3.3552
28	3.4330	0.1617	3.3521-3.5138
29	3.5940	0.1539	3.5170-3.6709
30	3.7449	0.1449	3.6724-3.8174
31	3.9069	0.1602	3.8267-3.9870
32	4.0707	0.1554	3.9929-4.1484
33	4.1699	0.0669	4.1365-4.2034
34	4.4029	0.1255	4.3401-4.4656
35	4.5404	0.1512	4.4648-4.6160
36	4.6979	0.1591	4.6184-4.7775
37	4.8536	0.1516	4.7778-4.9294
38	5.0033	0.1468	4.9298-5.0767
39	5.1588	0.1400	5.0888-5.2288
40	5.3075	0.1327	5.2412-5.3738
41	5.3977	0.0755	5.3590-5.4365
42	8.5366	0.3950	8.3391-8.7341
43	9.7224	0.5365	9.4541-9.9906
44	10.5071	0.4579	10.278-10.736
45	11.0119	0.4710	10.776-11.247
46	11.9863	0.4196	11.776-12.196
47	12.9013	0.3763	12.713-13.089
48	13.2702	0.4584	13.041-13.500
49	13.8075	0.5347	13.540-14.075
50	14.2395	0.3775	14.051-14.428

NOTE: Bandpass centers approximate

Sensor/Aircraft Parameters:

Spectral Bands: 50 (digitized to 16-bit resolution)
 IFOV: 2.5 mrad
 Ground Resolution: 163 feet (50 meter at 65,000 feet)
 Swath Width: 22.9 mi/19.9 nmi (36 km)
 Total Scan Angle: 85.92°
 Pixels/Scan Line: 716
 Scan Rate: 6.25 scans/second
 Ground Speed: 400 kts (206 m/second)
 Roll Correction: Plus or minus 3.5 degrees (approx.)

MASTER (MODIS/ASTER Airborne Simulator)

The MASTER is similar to the MAS, with the thermal bands modified to more closely match the NASA EOS ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) satellite instrument, which is scheduled for launch in 1998. It is intended primarily to study geologic and other Earth surface properties. Flying on both high and low altitude aircraft, the MASTER became operational in early 1998. Its fifty spectral bands are configured as follows:

Spectral Channel	Band center (μm)	Bandwidth (μm)	Spectral Range
1	0.460	0.04	0.440-0.480
2	0.500	0.04	0.480-0.520
3	0.540	0.04	0.520-0.560
4	0.580	0.04	0.560-0.600
5	0.660	0.06	0.630-0.690
6	0.710	0.04	0.690-0.730
7	0.750	0.04	0.730-0.770
8	0.800	0.04	0.780-0.820
9	0.865	0.04	0.845-0.885
10	0.905	0.04	0.885-0.925
11	0.945	0.04	0.925-0.965
12	1.625	0.05	1.600-1.650
13	1.675	0.05	1.650-1.700
14	1.725	0.05	1.700-1.750
15	1.775	0.05	1.750-1.800
16	1.825	0.05	1.800-1.850
17	1.875	0.05	1.850-1.900
18	1.925	0.05	1.900-1.950
19	1.975	0.05	1.950-2.000
20	2.075	0.05	2.050-2.100
21	2.160	0.05	2.135-2.185
22	2.210	0.05	2.185-2.235
23	2.260	0.05	2.235-2.285
24	2.3295	0.065	2.297-2.362
25	2.3945	0.065	2.362-2.427

Spectral Channel	Band center (μm)	Bandwidth (μm)	Spectral Range
26	3.150	0.15	3.075-3.225
27	3.300	0.15	3.225-3.375
28	3.3450	0.15	3.375-3.525
29	3.600	0.15	3.525-3.675
30	3.750	0.15	3.675-3.825
31	3.900	0.15	3.825-3.975
32	4.050	0.15	3.975-4.125
33	4.200	0.15	4.125-4.275
34	4.575	0.6	4.275-4.875
35	4.500	0.15	4.425-4.575
36	4.650	0.15	4.575-4.725
37	4.800	0.15	4.725-4.875
38	4.950	0.15	4.875-5.025
39	5.100	0.15	5.025-5.175
40	5.250	0.15	5.175-5.325
41	7.900	0.4	7.70-8.10
42	8.300	0.4	8.10-8.50
43	8.700	0.4	8.50-8.90
44	9.100	0.4	8.90-9.30
45	9.700	0.4	9.50-9.90
46	10.100	0.4	9.90-10.30
47	10.625	0.65	10.30-10.95
48	11.300	0.7	10.95-11.65
49	12.050	0.5	11.80-12.30
50	12.750	0.5	12.50-13.00

Sensor/Aircraft Parameters:

Spectral Bands: 50 (16-bit resolution)

IFOV:	2.5 mrad
Swath width:	19.9 nmi (36 km) at 65,000 ft
Ground Resolution:	12-50 meters (variable w/ altitude)
Total FOV:	85.92 degrees
Pixels/Scanline:	716
Scan Rate:	6.25 - 25 Hz

(See the homepage at asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov)

Airborne Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer

The Airborne MISR (AirMISR) is currently flown aboard the ER-2 to facilitate the development and test the capabilities of the satellite MISR before it is launched in orbit in 1999.

The spaceborne Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR) is a new type of instrument, designed to view the Earth with cameras pointed in nine different directions. MISR is being built for NASA by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. MISR is one of five instruments scheduled to be launched into polar orbit aboard the first Earth Observing System spacecraft (EOS-AM1) in June 1999, as part of NASA's Mission to Planet Earth. The spacecraft will fly in a "sun-synchronous" orbit, designed so that it crosses the equator every 98 minutes, always at 10:30 a.m. local time, as the Earth rotates below. As the instrument flies overhead, each piece of the Earth's surface below is successively imaged by the nine cameras comprising the MISR system, in each of four wavelengths (blue, green, red, and near-infrared).

In addition to improving our understanding of scattering of sunlight in the Earth environment, MISR data can also distinguish different types of clouds, particles, and surfaces. Specifically, MISR will monitor the monthly, seasonal, and long-term trends in:

- The amount and type of atmospheric particles (aerosols), including those formed by natural sources and by human activities
- The amounts, types, and heights of clouds
- The distribution of land surface cover, including vegetation canopy structure

To accomplish its scientific objectives, the MISR instrument will measure the Earth's brightness in four spectral bands, at each of nine look angles spread out in the forward and aft directions along the flight path. Spatial samples are acquired every 275 meters. Over a period of seven minutes, a 360 km wide swath of Earth comes into view at all nine angles. Special attention has been paid to providing highly accurate absolute and relative calibration, using on-board hardware consisting of deployable solar diffuser plates and several types of photodiodes. To complement the on-board calibration effort, a validation program of *in situ* measurements is planned, involving field instruments, one of which is the "PARABOLA III", which automatically scans the sky and ground at many angles. The aircraft camera, AirMISR will continue to operate on the ER-2 also as a complement to the orbiting MISR. Global coverage with the satellite MISR will be acquired about once in nine days at the equator; the nominal mission lifetime is six years.

Further information regarding MISR is available on the following web page: <http://www-misr.jpl.nasa.gov>

CAMERA FLIGHT LINE DATA

FLIGHT NO. 99-091

Accession # 05366

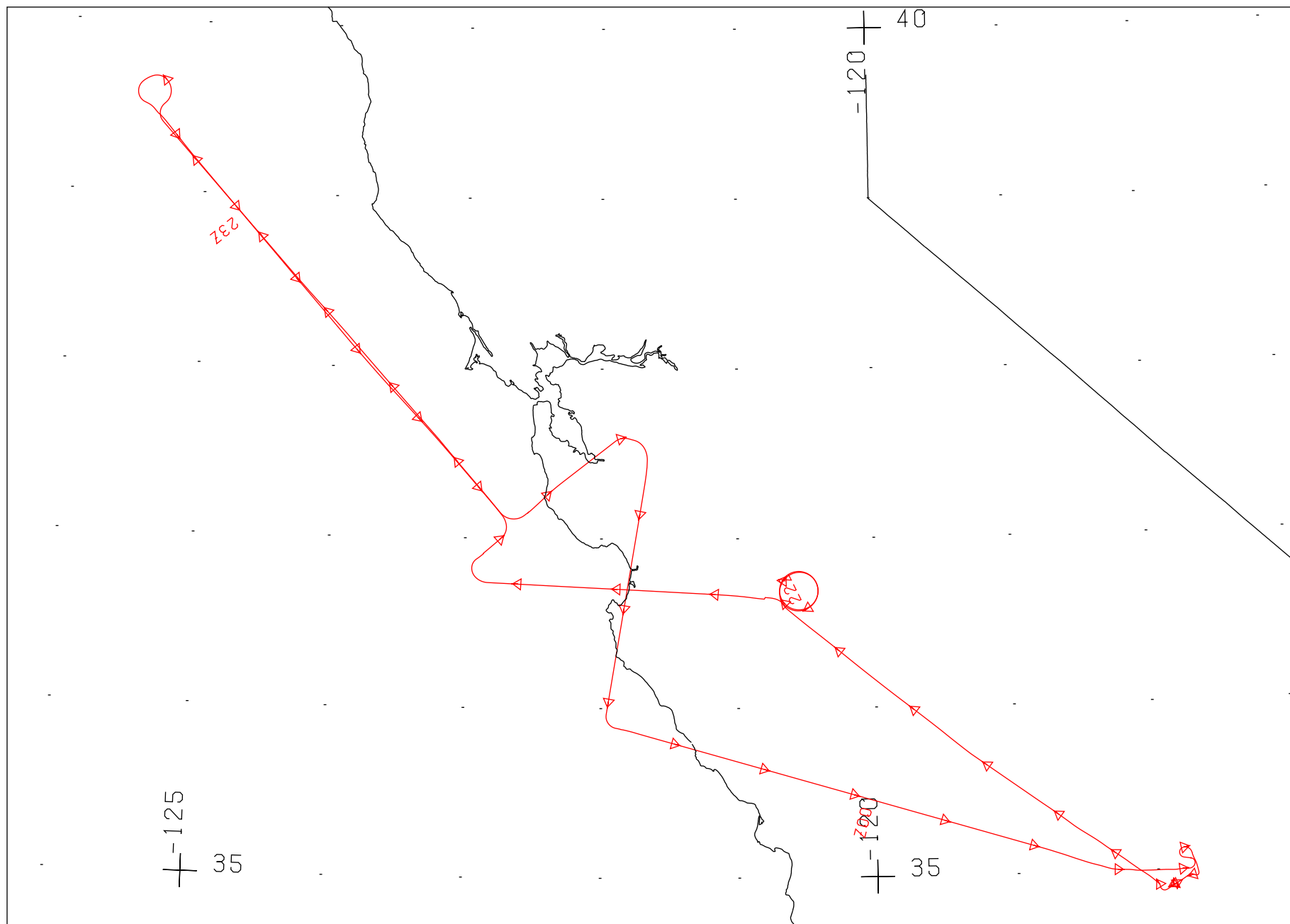
Sensor # 076

Check Points	Frame Numbers	Time (GMT-hr, min, sec)		Altitude, MSL feet/meters	Cloud Cover/Remarks
		START	END		
A - B	2810-2837	22:04:19	22:16:27	69000/21030	10-60% coastal stratus (frames 2822-2829)
C - D	2838-2865	22:34:41	22:46:43	69000/21030	70-100% coastal stratus
D - C	2866-2894	22:56:42	22:09:11	69700/21245	90-100% coastal stratus
E - F	2895-2922	23:33:26	23:45:25	70300/21428	10-30% coastal stratus (frames 2903-2907 and 2912-2914); 50-100% coastal stratus (frames 2915-2922)

MODIS AIRBORNE SIMULATOR (MAS) FLIGHT LINE INFORMATION FOR 30-JUN-1999 FLIGHT 99-091

START OF FLIGHT LINE							END OF FLIGHT LINE					
LINE	TIME HH:MM:SS	LAT DEG	LON DEG	SOLAR ZEN AZIM		START HEADING	TIME HH:MM:SS	LAT DEG	LON DEG	SOLAR ZEN AZIM		SCAN LINES
1	21:43:12	36.208	-120.066	25.2	245.6	312.16	21:48:14	36.577	-120.623	25.9	245.8	1883
2	22:02:40	36.658	-120.839	28.4	249.5	277.14	22:16:18	36.741	-122.812	29.5	250.9	5089
3	22:18:32	36.901	-122.867	29.9	251.7	50.07	22:19:53	36.999	-122.728	30.3	252.1	505
4	22:21:17	37.138	-122.724	30.7	251.9	323.51	22:22:31	37.248	-122.837	30.9	251.9	467
5	22:22:45	37.267	-122.859	30.9	251.9	322.13	22:24:27	37.419	-123.024	31.2	251.9	640
6	22:24:32	37.425	-123.031	31.2	251.9	322.54	22:26:04	37.561	-123.178	31.4	252.0	574
7	22:26:20	37.584	-123.202	31.5	252.0	320.83	22:32:59	38.162	-123.861	32.4	252.1	2484
8	22:33:21	38.192	-123.895	32.4	252.1	319.77	22:47:12	39.402	-125.317	34.3	252.4	5171
9	22:53:51	39.401	-125.299	35.3	254.0	138.66	23:09:05	38.144	-123.866	39.0	260.1	5686
10	23:09:07	38.142	-123.863	39.0	260.1	136.18	23:21:26	37.155	-122.728	42.2	264.3	4598
11	23:23:28	37.178	-122.508	43.0	265.0	50.32	23:29:14	37.575	-121.897	44.6	266.0	2153
12	23:32:16	37.400	-121.656	45.2	266.5	187.05	23:45:09	35.967	-121.951	47.5	269.6	4810

NUMBER OF FILES FOR THIS FLIGHT = 12
 TOTAL NUMBER OF SCAN LINES = 34060
 DATE THESE FILES WERE PROCESSED = 12-Jul-99
 DATE THIS LIST WAS CREATED = 13-Jul-99
 GRANULE VERSION = 9

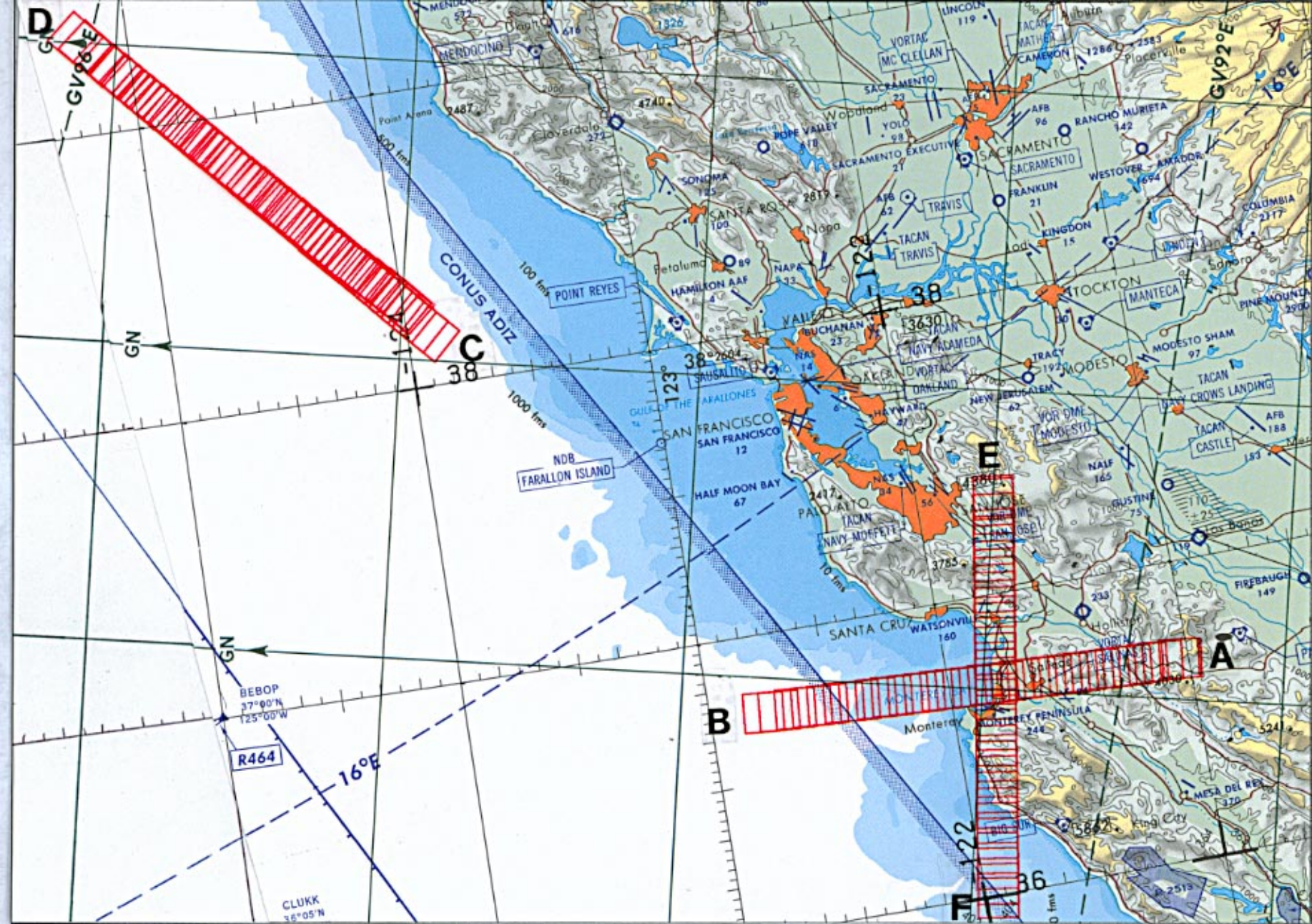


FLIGHT 99-091

30 JUNE 1999

A/C 809

AIRMISR / RC-10 / MAS50 / MASTER



FLIGHT 99-091

30 JUNE 1999

A/C 809

RC-10

JNC 43